

When last here, he was detected books from two stores on missions. He was noticed coming from the tables and is pocket and breast of his coat. He afterwards traced to persons had presented them. His friends these transactions as signs of a deranged. He had promised to and arrange these things. It was by his friends that by coming he

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Compton vs. Michael Traver,	\$630.	-Same vs.
John C. Polley and Andrew Pearson,	\$740.66.	-
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by only 19 majority. The re-election of Mr. BAYLOR and Mr. TIMMONS in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards is a matter of congratulation. The election of LAWRENCE in the Eighth Ward, McCARTHY in the Seventh, and JONES in the Eighteenth, were matters which will be registered daily during the coming two years, especially when in the cases of McCARTHY and JONES the result was due to the negligence of the very class of voters who will be more than any other affected by misgovernment. In looking over the list of those who will constitute the new Council, and judging from the best information we have been able to obtain concerning the new members, we have no doubt that there will be a very decided majority of the new Board in favor of an honest and economical City Government. The bums and the dishonest rings made a bold attempt to get control of the Council, and, though they elected two or three of their worst men, they failed to get a majority.

The tenor of the European despatches printed this morning indicates more plainly than heretofore that the sympathy of the Continental Powers is with Bismarck. The bums and the dishonest rings made a bold attempt to get control of the Council, and, though they elected two or three of their worst men, they failed to get a majority. The tenor of the European despatches printed this morning indicates more plainly than heretofore that the sympathy of the Continental Powers is with Bismarck. The bums and the dishonest rings made a bold attempt to get control of the Council, and, though they elected two or three of their worst men, they failed to get a majority.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM.
It is stated that the Special Committee of the House of Representatives on the revision of the Electoral laws has decided to report in favor of a constitutional amendment extending the Presidential term to six years, instead of four, and making the President ineligible for re-election. Whatever may be the result of public sentiment relative to the BUCKLEY plan, or the MORROW plan, or any other plan as a substitute for the present objectionable system for electing the President and Vice-President, there should only be one opinion as to the desirability of lengthening the Presidential term and making the President ineligible for a second term; and no scheme for remodeling the present Electoral system should be adopted which omits this provision from the constitutional amendment which it will be necessary to submit to the States in order to secure any change.

A single term, or ineligibility to re-election, is the very least of all Civil-Service reforms in this country. It was recognized as the cornerstone of the Civil-Service structure by at least one of the Civil-Service Commissioners appointed during GRANT'S first term. It was pronounced by HORACE GREELEY as an indispensable and inseparable alliance with Civil-Service reform. President HAYES recognized the wisdom of the principle by publicly renouncing all hopes and efforts for the present when he determined to enter courageously and vigorously into the struggle for an improvement of the American official system. The permanency which is characteristic of the Executive in Great Britain is carried out through the entire civil list, and it is the unchangeable condition of the head of the Government which guarantees the permanency of the principle. No matter what changes are wrought in the Ministry, in parties, in policy, the Civil Service remains undisturbed in its general working condition. Government service has been a trade or profession, for which men prepare by special education, in the confidence that they may depend upon their places during good behavior and look for promotion through efficiency and close application. Such confidence is inspired by the knowledge that a change of Ministry does not carry with it a revolution throughout all the departments, and that a tenure of office does not depend upon the precarious consideration of certain politicians given in consideration of certain personal adherents.

The change in the Presidential office is the closest approximation we have in this country to a change of Ministry in Great Britain. With us it occurs at stated intervals of four years, and under the more frequent practice of a second-term candidacy, the bulk of the Government officials, and those who are appointed and who further the interests of the Executive Chief, at whose pleasure they hold their places. The Presidential election, coming around every four years, is a constant disturbance of the American political system. No sooner have one Administration and one set of officials settled their positions definitively in their places than they begin to agitate and intrigue for a prolongation of their tenure; while the disappointed office-seekers similarly begin to agitate and intrigue to displace those who have been preferred over them for the time being. The extension of the Presidential term to six years would be a partial relief from this eternal agitation, and a prohibition of the re-election of the President would afford him the opportunity, and promote the desire, rather to maintain the Civil Service in an efficient condition than to intrigue for party advantage. The temptation to yield to personal ambition would disappear, and with it the temptation to prostitute the service to personal ends. It is not likely that the right of appointment, constitutionally vested with the President, will ever be taken from him, because of the difficulty of finding any safer judgment of that power under our form of government. This right virtually attaches to the President, and the President controls the heads of all the departments and branches who make the subordinate appointments. It is consequently only by reaching the very fountainhead of the service that any enduring and successful improvement can be attained.

Civil-Service reform must be a matter of growth rather than of legislation. It comes more under the head of unwritten law than that of written laws. Under our system its safe-keeping must be handed over from one man to another, and it is desirable that this change of guardianship should occur as rarely as is consonant with other interests of our Government, and that all the men entrusted with it should be encouraged by example and surroundings calculated to preserve it. All the Presidents proceeding

Andrew JACKSON were restrained from subordinating the Civil Service to personal and partisan interests, because their predecessors had not been guilty of such a practice. The influence of the early days of the Republic extended down the whole line of Presidents till JACKSON broke away from it, proclaimed the vicious doctrine "that to the victors belong the spoils," and inaugurated a new and baser use for the Government patronage. A return to the old custom must be brought about mainly through example, assisted, perhaps, by legislation, of which the proposition of a single term for the President is the most important. The four years' example of President HAYES will undoubtedly bring forth good fruit. We do not contend that HAYES has made no mistakes, nor predict that the remainder of his term will be free from error; but he has proceeded, and probably will proceed, on a fixed principle, viz.: to procure the most efficient public service he can through his personal effort. His voluntary relinquishment of all ambition and pretension to re-election has enabled him to cut loose from Congressional dictation, in spite of threats and intimidation, and to restrain to a large degree the assumed prerogative of Government officials to run primaries, pack conventions, and dictate nominations. If President HAYES shall accomplish no more than this during his term, the force of his example will be largely felt by his successor in office, who will hesitate to revolutionize the personnel of the official service and return to the old system. This example can be strengthened and extended by extending the Presidential term, and prohibiting the re-election of the President, because such conditions will naturally lead every occupant of the Presidential chair into the same independent and earnest endeavor to elevate the character and increase the efficiency of the service, without regard to personal or partisan considerations.

THE SENATE AND CIVIL SERVICE.
The Senate has taken a strong stand against the President on the single question of Civil-Service reform. The Southern question, which was always a pretense, has been abandoned since Senator HOWE'S speech was delivered, and all the energies of the party-management have been concentrated on this distinct issue. Now, it becomes important for us to know what demands the Republican Senators concerned in this movement intend to make. They say they are dissatisfied with the President's reform policy. Why are they dissatisfied with it? What do they propose to substitute in place of it? They object to it chiefly, it is plain, because it displaces a large number of the present incumbents, and they propose to substitute in place of it the old order of things. They give notice to the country that the President has failed to accomplish all that he promised and hoped to do; therefore, they argue, that which he has done is foolish and of no account.

Though the President has fallen a long way short of what he intended to do, the Civil-Service reform, he has introduced some decided improvements. He has continued in office, almost without exception, the tried officers to whom no objection was raised. The Post-Office Department particularly has been undisturbed. It is true also of the other Departments that they have witnessed fewer removals under HAYES' administration than under any other President's time. A good illustration of the tendency of the Administration is the fact that the only important officer changed in this city was the Collector of Customs, while the Appraiser, Collector of Internal Revenue, District Attorney, Postmaster, and Pension Agent retain their places. A similar showing would be made in every other Department, and other cities if anybody would be at the pains to count the public officers retained as well as those dismissed.

The tendency of the Civil Service so long as it remains under the control of one party is, from the nature of the case, towards improvement. The necessities of the people tend to make the permanent element in the service larger because the ignorance and inefficiency of new and untrained officers are unendurable. Since the Republican party has directed the Government, a large body of trained officials has grown up; and the service in all Departments is possibly better now than at any time before for fifty years. President HAYES has in his power made very different service of it by simply conceding to the demands of the Senators, who desired not merely the appointment of partisans to office, but of their partisans. They were contending for the principle of rotation in office, in accordance with which one set of officeholders goes out with each President and a new one comes in. The President refused to concede to the Senators, demanding that where good men were appointed by Gen. CAYNE there was no need of change. It is consequently not for dismissing some officers, but for not dismissing more, that the President has been attacked. It is for recognizing and preserving the tenure of office, and for adding to the permanent element in the service, that the President is being assailed. The Senators are now in office; for adding to the permanent element in the service, that the President is being assailed. The Senators are now in office; for adding to the permanent element in the service, that the President is being assailed.

POSTAL-SAVINGS BANKS.
The postal-savings banks of Canada began working in 1867, when eighty-one offices were established. June 30, 1869, 213 offices had been opened, and June 30, 1877, the number had been increased to 287. The deposits up to the close of the last fiscal year were \$24,662, and amounted in value to \$16,504,562. Of this sum, \$1,725,800 had been invested in Dominion 5 per cent stocks; \$12,998,394 had been withdrawn, and the balance, standing to the credit of open accounts and drawing interest, was \$2,639,937. The average cost of each deposit and withdrawal was less than two cents, and the total cost of management for the nine years in which the Post-Office were open was \$117,563.78, or an average of about \$11,000 per annum. Every Post-Office being a money-order office is open as a savings bank during money-order office hours. Deposits may be made in amounts of \$1 or over, and withdrawals may be made in any amount not exceeding \$300, and the total amount standing to any one depositor's name must not exceed \$1,000, exclusive of interest. But depositors may clear their accounts once by ordering its investment in sums of \$100, or less, and such sums are deposited in the name of the depositor, and no depositor is permitted to hold more than \$1,000 worth of it. No person can, in consequence of these limitations, use the postal-savings bank of Canada for more than \$3,000.

The Canadian system (for the details of which we are indebted to the New York Herald) is objectionable chiefly for its limitations upon the sums permitted to be deposited

by any one person, and particularly for the restriction of investments in Government stocks. To these regulations, no doubt, is due the comparative smallness of the operations conducted by the Canadian banks. Thus the total sum in the custody of the Canadian Government on savings account was only \$4,800,000 at the close of 1876 as compared with \$14,000,000 in the custody of the British Government on the same account. The average amount of each account was higher; it is true, in Canada than in Great Britain, being \$109.60 in the former and in the latter a fraction under \$80; but the difference in this respect only indicates more fully the popularity of the British system, which, with a poorer population to draw from, obtained much more than a proportionate cross of deposits per capita as compared with the United States. The Canadian system would not be acceptable in the United States because it would prohibit the investment of large sums in United States securities which it is the purpose of the promoters of the postal-savings scheme to secure. There is no reason why investments of this nature through the postal-savings banks are not made in this country. The Canadian system would not be acceptable in the United States because it would prohibit the investment of large sums in United States securities which it is the purpose of the promoters of the postal-savings scheme to secure.

While there is this objection to the Canadian scheme, its success, like that of the British Postal Savings Bank, is encouraging to the advocates of a similar savings scheme for this country. The inducements to the establishment of such banks with us are stronger than those which prevailed in Great Britain, and the present Government Directors of the postal-savings banks are endeavoring to make the people's money as much as the people want the Government's security. Secretary SHERMAN showed the other day how the millions he hoped to get from a popular loan would help him to resume specie payments; and, though it is hoped specie payments will be resumed before the postal-savings banks are in operation, the maintenance of them will depend largely perhaps on the possession of the popular savings bank by the Government. A savings bank, it is to be observed, tends to make this possession more permanent and more general than a popular loan alone; because it promises safe-keeping against fire and burglars as well as good security, and because it encourages the people to deposit their money in the bank, and gives the option of investing in the popular loan, and something more. It is consequently a valuable supplement of any plan for making the National Treasury the depository of the earnings of the people.

HE OUGHT TO BE REMOVED.
There is no evidence on the part of some of the Washington correspondents to force Secretary SHERMAN and Collector SMITH into antagonism. Nothing could please H. B. JAMES more than the success of the effort. Mr. JAMES' official head is in peril, and he knows it,—not in peril on account of his insult to Collector SMITH, but because of his insult to the public. He holds in becoming manner to the country through the discussion evoked by the efforts of the Chicago customs officers to compel reform at the port of New York. Mr. JAMES logically concluded that his personal safety would be promoted by a quarrel between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of Chicago. The publication of his report was a step in the right direction, and his efforts have proved successful in causing an estrangement had it not been for the fact that the parties sought to be pressed into a quarrel thoughtfully knew each other, and therefore easily came to an explanation which left the blame of whatever misunderstanding existed upon the shoulders of Mr. JAMES. This is sufficiently proven by the fact that Mr. SHERMAN'S late private letter to Mr. SMITH, contained in a card published in Monday's Journal, "I hope," says the Secretary to the Collector, "you will press the investigation at Chicago, and make it as thorough as possible." This shows that the difficulty, whatever it was, which caused the tender of Mr. SHERMAN'S resignation has been adjusted, leaving the investigation just where it was, with the ardent support of the Secretary. But where does the adjustment leave Mr. JAMES? He attempted to thwart both the Secretary and the Collector in their prosecution of the investigation. His review of the KOSKOFF case was a mere protest, a "no" under the nose of the Secretary.

TO INTRODUCE IMPERTINENT ALLUSIONS.
Mr. SMITH, assents upon the people of the West on account of their alleged feeling of animosity against the East, and other entirely irrelevant matter, all tending to defame the mind of the Secretary and so to defeat the investigation. In view of the utter failure of this slyly-laid scheme, what was Mr. JAMES to do? It is given out that he hesitated to write and forward a letter of humble apology to Mr. SMITH. Doubtless Mr. SMITH received the apology, and doubtless he threw it in the waste-basket. Mr. SMITH could not have quarrelled with Mr. JAMES, whose acts reflect favorably on him, nor could he quarrel with the Secretary of the Treasury. When the Secretary disavowed the act of his clerk, explaining to Mr. SMITH that it was done without proper authority, the misunderstanding between the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of Chicago was at an end. The trouble, it is now plain, was removed, and the only question remaining is: What disposition shall be made of the act? We hold that Mr. JAMES should be removed for the following reasons: (1) As Chief of the Customs Division of the Treasury Department he publicly declared that the customs revenues are not faithfully collected at the port of New York, and that as such Chief, charged with the duty of seeing that they are faithfully collected, he cannot compel the enforcement of the laws. (2) He admits that some of the heaviest honest importers at New York have been driven from the foreign markets by dishonest importers, who pass merchandise through the hands of the New York Customs officers at undervaluations, but he impudently declares that he is powerless to remedy the evil. (3) He has made a bold attempt to defeat the pending investigation under the conduct of Messrs. MEADWELL, BROMAN, and HINDS, as we have repeatedly shown. The evidence of the truth of this charge is found in the fact that he has sought to divert attention from the real issue to a false one, and to poison the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury against the chief promoters of the investigation.

The Secretary of the Treasury urges Collector SMITH to "press the investigation at Chicago, and make it as thorough as possible." This is well. But we suggest to the Secretary that the investigation at Chicago should be made as thorough as the investigation at New York. The property valuation to which the 5 per

cent limitation applies is by law that valuation which is made by the State and county for purposes of State and county taxation. Ordinarily, when a specific sum of revenue is to be raised, it matters nothing to the owner of the property whether the tax be levied on the property valued at 100, 75, 50, or 30 per cent of its value; the rate must be equal to the production of the required sum of revenue, and the tax remains unchanged, no matter what the valuation. But when the power to tax is limited not to the amount of revenue, but to a fixed rate per cent on the valuation, it becomes important to the taxpayer what the valuation may be. The taxation for county purposes in this State is limited to 75 cents on each \$100 of taxable property; therefore, whether property be assessed at 40, 60, 80, or 100 per cent of its value has a direct relation to the total amount of taxation that the county may impose. Thus the total assessed value of taxable property in Cook County (including Chicago) for the year 1877 was \$185,048,445, and of the whole State \$381,000,000. The valuation for the State is probably about one-third of the real value. To increase this assessment to a cash valuation would give as the value of taxable property for the State \$3,798,000,000, and for this county (in round figures) \$656,000,000. This would enable the County Board to levy taxes for current county expenditures of \$4,170,000 annually,—an amount of expenditure which no man in his senses would trust to the discretion of any Board of Commissioners.

The proportion of the taxable property of the county located in Chicago can be taken as equal to five-sixths of the whole, or equal, on last year's assessment, to about \$155,000,000. This, if advanced to the full cash value, would equal \$465,000,000. At present the maximum of debt is limited to 5 per cent of \$155,000,000, or \$77,500,000, while the existing debt of the city is nearly double that sum. If, however, the valuation be increased to \$465,000,000, the maximum limit of the debt would be \$23,250,000, or about \$10,000,000 more than at present. The power of the city to appropriate and to tax is unlimited. If the assessed valuation of property be thus increased from a third to a full valuation, the City Council would have the power at once to issue and sell city bonds, and thus borrow ten millions of dollars, or so much thereof as might be necessary to clear up all its fragmentary and scattered deficiencies and have a cash fund with which to "pay as you go."

The objections to this scheme are many and obvious. In the first place, it is impracticable. The assessed valuation for purposes of taxation by the State must have some degree of uniformity. It cannot be advanced in this county and not in all other counties, and the people of the other 101 counties of the State will never consent to give their County Government power to levy a tax equal to 32.25 where the tax is now limited to 75 cents, and increase the expenditures accordingly. Nor will the people throughout the State consent to increase the valuation of property for taxable purposes in order to legalize enormous additions to the already oppressive municipal debts.

It is the scheme any more commendable than the scheme to increase the power to levy a tax equal to 32.25 where the tax is now limited to 75 cents, and increase the expenditures accordingly. Nor will the people throughout the State consent to increase the valuation of property for taxable purposes in order to legalize enormous additions to the already oppressive municipal debts. It is the scheme any more commendable than the scheme to increase the power to levy a tax equal to 32.25 where the tax is now limited to 75 cents, and increase the expenditures accordingly. Nor will the people throughout the State consent to increase the valuation of property for taxable purposes in order to legalize enormous additions to the already oppressive municipal debts.

THE COMMUNE IN NEW YORK.
A number of French exiles, who were concerned in the establishment of the Commune in Paris, have formed a society in New York. They had a banquet at the Hotel de Ville, presided over by EDWARD MORO, said to be one of the leaders of the party which murdered Archbishop DUBOIS and other "hostages." The claim of Mr. MORO to distinction on this account may or may not be just. Contemporaneous records are silent about his personal achievements; and we are inclined to think the part played by him in this bloody drama, as he was engaged in it at all, was very insignificant. But the occasion of this banquet, where he was so conspicuous a figure, ought not to be lost by those who study social and political facts. It is a noteworthy circumstance that, seven years after the event, a body of men has been found within the boundaries of civilization to glorify the Paris Commune. We can understand why a zealous Communist should seek to justify the Reign of Terror; and how, by skillful reasoning, the theory of the uprising should be demonstrated correct. But how intelligent men can celebrate the murders of the Commune by a robbery, a murder, and other crimes—not in plain.

The Commune arose from the refusal of THIERI, then Provisional President of the Republic, to agree to the independence of the Municipal Governments. This independence was demanded by Paris as a right; and the intention of the citizens, at first, was to exercise it only so far as the election of Mayor and Municipal Council was concerned. THIERI would not consent to grant such privileges except to cities possessing less than 20,000 inhabitants. Hence arose the revolt. It was innocent in its origin. Local Government is, under some circumstances, a right as strong as National Government; and the circumstances which led to the revolt of 1870. But the original theory of the Commune was soon carried to an extreme. The Revolutionary Committee claimed the right to control exclusively the property of the city, which would have been a virtual denial of the national authority. The plain principles with which they started were incumbered and obscured by rationalistic philosophy. One of the proclaimed laws was that, after the struggle had begun, declared: "The Commune revolution of March 18 on an era of experimental, positive, and scientific politics; it puts an end to the old government and clerical world, to the military and administrative hierarchies, to the reign of monopolies and privileges, to which are due the servitude of the proletariat and the misfortune and defeat of the country." This was a proclamation not of the Commune, but of Communism—two very different principles, and as such arrayed against the Revolutionary Government and all conservative forces. Followed, as it was, by the unprovoked and cowardly murder of Mr. DUBOIS

and his companions, the destruction of public buildings and the massacre of prisoners

order. M. THOMAS, Importer of hair goods, wholesale and retail, 120 & 122 W. 42nd st., N. E. cor. Monroe, upstairs.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival of a Number of Lake Captains from Lower Lake Ports.

Local Marine-Insurance Agents Endeavoring to Effect a Compromise.

Salors' Wages, Lake Freight, Marine Mishaps, Etc.

AN INFLUX OF CAPTAINS.

Quite a number of lake captains arrived yesterday by rail, and more are on the way, from lower lake ports.

Capt. John McLaughlin, of Cleveland, got in yesterday morning, and left in the evening for Racine, where he will take command of the schooner "Sue," which has a cargo of 300 tons for the freight.

Capt. Mich. of Vermilion, O., also left for Racine to take charge of the schooner "Vermilion," which has a cargo of 300 tons for the freight.

Capt. Nelson, of the schooner "S. H. Foster," Capt. Arthur Foster, of the schooner "N. Foster," Capt. William Young, of the schooner "F. A. Morse," Capt. Patrick Leach, of the schooner "A. G. George," and Capt. John Leach, of the schooner "J. Leach," were also on the way.

Capt. Savage, formerly of the schooner "Hazard," and Capt. W. H. Young, of the schooner "W. H. Young," were also on the way.

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LOCAL POLITICS.

Full Returns for Aldermen and Town Officers.

Views of the Successful Socialist—All Quiet Again.

ALL QUIET.

THE DAY AFTER THE BATTLE.

There was yesterday the usual quiet which follows an election, and of the 40,000 odd people who turned out and voted Tuesday, only the candidates, especially the defeated ones, seemed to have any recollection of the eventful day.

There was quiet at the political headquarters, the Republican ones being notably dead. The Socialists were a little jubilant over the success which they had met with in electing one man and nearly electing two, and the Greenbacks were edited by the success which they had met with in electing one man and nearly electing two.

In running in one of their own officers, and in polling a fair vote in the South and West Divisions. There was but little said concerning the newly elected Aldermen, and nothing will probably be said concerning them until they have met for a couple of weeks, since the vote was most likely not canvassed before Monday, and it will be a week before the new hands are in.

Among the last of the ones concerning whom nothing has been said in the papers, and of whom few outside of his ward know anything, is the Socialist, Mr. J. H. Stanger, who is running in the Fifth. He is a brother of James Turner, who has the large packing and slaughtering establishment on the west side, and the Superintendent of the place. He is a person of far more fitness and business experience than most of the candidates.

Mr. Stanger, who had a talk yesterday from the Fourth Ward, in which the latter gave him a lesson in regard to the policy in the Council he will follow.

"Mr. Stanger, what will your policy in the Council be?" said the reporter.

"I am not a politician, and I do not intend to be," said Mr. Stanger. "I am a Socialist, and I intend to do what I can for the people of the ward, and for the city, and for the State, and for the Nation."

"What will your policy be in regard to the Council?" said the reporter.

"I will do what I can for the people of the ward, and for the city, and for the State, and for the Nation," said Mr. Stanger.

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THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 3.—P. M.—ARRIVED—Mont.

5,000 Tons—Omaha, Morris, 2,900 Tons.

BRIDGEPORT, APRIL 3.—P. M.—ARRIVED—Orion.

5,000 Tons—Omaha, Morris, 2,900 Tons.

CLARK'S—Peoria, Seneca, 2,500 shingles.

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HAIR RESTORATIVE.

SAVE TO LEARN HOW TO DO YOUR IT READ AND HEED HAIR! WHAT FOLLOWS.

SAVE YOUR HAIR.—The loss of hair and Longevity demand it, the custom of social life require it. The matter is of great importance in every way.

BEAUTIFY YOUR HAIR.—It is the surest way to attract attention, and for the loss of it there is no compensation.

CULTIVATE YOUR HAIR.—For by no means means can it be saved and beautified.

LYON'S KATHARON.

Discovered thirty-five years ago by Prof. Lyon, of Yale, is the most perfect preparation in the world for preserving and beautifying the hair.

Besides being the best hair dressing ever produced, Lyon's Katharon will positively prevent grayness, and will restore never made to bald heads, if the roots and follicles are not destroyed.

It actually performs these seeming miracles, of which the following is:

A FAIR SPECIMEN.

I had been entirely bald for several years, and I suppose I used a few bottles of Katharon, and, to my great surprise, I have a growth of young hair.

COL. JOHN L. DOERLAND, U. S. A.

In every important respect the Katharon is absolutely perfect. It is unequalled.

1. To Cure Baldness.

2. To Restore Gray Hair.

3. To Remove Dandruff.

